## VERMONT REPUBLICAN Is Published every flaturing Merning, at BRATTLEBORO, FT.

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TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME. PIPTH OF NEW SERIES

VOL. XXVI.

"Drych o'r Gwylledet."

Welsh Newspajer Office, 12 Nassau street, }
April 12, 1846.
Paor, O. J. Woon:—Dear Str.—Same month o's ix weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my o'ffe, who concluded to try to no ber lair, 1840 thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few Weeks Irjal it has performed that would-ritudefect by turning all the gray lairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the lair.

Naw York, July 26, 1857.

PURE OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY.

18 & 20 Synamore Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

This Brandy has been maintactured for several years from the PURE JUICE of the CATAWBA GRAPE, thus afforting all litional evidence of the progress of American Enterprise and Industry, and of our ability to predice articles at Home, equal to those made by any other Nation.

CFLS the best imported Brandles in Purity and Flavor, s, in fact, the best Brandy known: This stati-nt is fully corrobogated by the certificates of our most dis-guished Analitical Chemists.

Dyspepsia, Flamlency, Camp, Chalic, Languer, Low Epirits,

No Family should be without it.

BUY ME AND PLL DO YOU GOOD.

DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS.

DENTISTRY

The following styles of Artificial Teeth are inserted at my

Stewart's Air-Tight Summer and Winter Cooking Stove.

THE FOLLOWING ARRAY OF NAMES to convince the most skeptial to convince the most skeptical that the STEWART COMESTOVE is the true ECONOMIST of fuel and the best Stove large.

CAS LIGHT. TO THE CITIZENS OF
BRATTLEBORO. The subscriber has employed competent persons to put in Gas Pipes and Fixinges
into overlings, stores or offices in the most approved manner
and will warrant the same perfect. (They will all be tested
before Gas is introduced into them.) Being interested in
building the Gas works and managing them after completed
he will feel an interest in having all such work properly done.
Will also have Gas Fixings of various styles and patterns for
sale at reasonable prices.

D. Hill. Agt. B. Gas Co.
Oct. 8, 1858.

Thaving cared his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die, by the most celebrated physicians desires to make knuwn the mole of cure, (which proves successful in every case.) to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send the same to any address, free of charge. Address, exclusing two stamps to pay return passage,

12.92 211 Centre Street. N. V.

MISS WAITE would say to the Ladies in Brattlebero and vicinity she has just returned from New York with a full assortment of MILLINERY. Please

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Address West Wardshoro, VI.

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CHARLES CADREW.

New Yors, Ally 25, 1857.

Paior, O. J. Woop :—With confidence do 1 recommends to the cere raw, since using pain line from the new confidence of the recommendary in the second patents of the most effect of the commenced to stand whe test of time and climate.

Brattleboro, VI.

Faor. Whoth,—Abunt two years ago my hair commenced using your Restorative in January in January

BILLIARD HALL, CUTLER'S BLOCK, Opposite Revere House, BRATTLEBORO, VI. Winant's Celebrated State and West Bel Taoles, with the New Style Gushion. 27 Closed at 10 P. M.

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CHARLES CHAPIN, AUCTIONEER & Agent to sell Real Estate. Applications from this and neighboring towns to will be attended to at short notice and on favorable terms. Brattlebore, March 1, 1850.—[9]

W. GRAU, M. D., Homeopath-

W. HORTON, M. D., Physi-W. HORVES, S. Blake's Building, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

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WHAMINGTON, VT.
C. N. DAVESPORT,
K. HASKING.

DENTISTRY. - DR. POST has left the old office formerly occupied by him and has all a room at 1° house nearly opposite the Congregation-al Church, where he will hold himself in readness to perform my and all opera ions on the instural teeth. Wrattichore, Jan. 1, 1859.

CROSBY & CO., MILLERS AND Wholesule dealers in FLOUR AND GRAIN, No. 3 Blake's Block, BRATTLEBORO, VT. rosby. I. G. Chandler, W. Gains.

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CHEOPLASTIC,
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GOLD & SILVER, GOLD & SILVER.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the Ratber Work. It is one third lighter than field Work, and very much stronger. If broken it can be repaired without heating the other teeth, thereby running no risk of weakening or breaking them, as a very common with a gold set. It does not irritate the mouth and has no taste or smell, does not irritate the mouth as mutal plates do, is no trouble to keep clean, and does not become oftensive as gold and silver does, and clings to the mouth with much more teractive. It resists the strongest acids, and does not become porous. This work is recommonded and used by all of our best densits in New York and Philadelphia. I have inserted over fifty sets of this work, thaving used it for nearly two years) and have had but on set to repair, and that for a lady who in a little while entirely broke up a gold set. Persons needing needs will do well to give me a call. Filling dors securely and testh extracted by an Electro Galvanic Machine, "made expressly for the purpose, with little or no pain."

TERMS MODERATE.

J. M. COMEGYS.

Brattleboro, January 1, 1859. E. W-YLIE & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS S4 FRONT STREET, ... NEW-YORK

John E. Wyliu,
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Late with U. S. Sugar Refinery,
NEW-YORK.

H. & W. H. ESTERBROOK,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Empire State, Victor,
ewart's and Genesse Valley Cook Stoves, Parior and Box
oves and Hot air Furnaces.
Also: Plows, Cultivators, Road Scrapers, Churm, Iron
ales, Russia and English Stove Pipe, and all kinds of Stove
urmiture, Japan and Common Tin Ware.
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KATHAN & BRIGGS, Dealers in all kinds of Marbio, State, Sonp-Stone, &c. 17 Shop near the Railroad Crossing, opposite Crostly & Co.'s Flour Mill,

G. MEAD, Attorney and Counsellor Hampshire, Asser or vas. & TNA Fire Insurance Company, and Wondham County Mutual de. Also, Agent to procure Pensions, and Bounty Land. Commissioner for the States of New York and New Hampshire, California and Rotary Public.

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REV. ADDISON BROWN teaches private pupils at his House on Chase Street.

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WOODCOCK & VINTON, Paper Manu-der. Cash paid for White and Brown Rags. Brattleboro,

## The Vermont Phænix.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.: MAY 14, 1859.

OLD KING COAL.

POETRY.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE

EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

What! By a Beautiful head of Hair. Because it is
the oranizest God himself promided for all our race. Read
r, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing checks, the eye be ever so quarking, the test he those of
pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be
snarled and shriveded, Agrak and try, or wome still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will have more than half her charms.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if need two or three times a
week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the
first is the orlebrated Pianist, Thanbery:—

New Your, April 19, 1858.

Bin. Wood:—Dear Sir —Dearning to superas to you the
obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair
to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly.

S. THALBERG. BY CHARLES MACKAY. Old King Coal was a merry old soul;
"I'll move the world," quith he;
"My country's high, and rich and great,
But greater she shall be;
And he called for the pick, and he called for the spade,
And he called for his miners bold;
"And it's dig," he said, "in the deep, deep earth,
You'll find my treasures better worth
Than mines of Indian gold!"

Old King Coal was a merry old soul, Old King Coal was a merry old soul,
Yet not content was he:
And he said, "I've found what I've desired,
Though 'it's but one of three."
And he called for water and he called for fire,
For smithe and workmen true;
"Come, build me engines great and strong;
"We'll have," quoth he, "a change ore long;
We'll try what steam can do."

Old King Coni was a merry old soul;
""It's fairly done," quoth he,
When he saw the myriad wheels at work
O'er all the hind and sen.
They sparao the bones and strength of men,
They hamileres!, wore and span;
There was rought too great, too mean or small,
The giant STRAM had power for all;
His task was nevel done.

Old King Coal was a merry old soul; Old King Ceal was a merry old soul; Quoth he "we travel slow: I should like to rosm the wide world round, As fast as the wild winds blow." And he called for his skilful engineers; And seen through hills and val eys. (Fer rivers wide, through tunnels vast, The flying trains like lightning passed, On the ribs of the mighty rails. Chicage, Hs., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz:—large, medition and small; the small holds hadf a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent, more in proportion that the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$3.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Propressire, 312 Breadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Equablishment) and 114 Market stract, \$1. Louis, Mo. And so d by all good Drugglets and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Old King Coal was a merry old soul, Old King Coal was a merry old sout,
A merry old soul is be;
May be never fall in the land we love,
Who has under as great and free,
While his miners mine, and his engines work,
Through all our happy land,
We shall flourish tart in the morning light,
And our name, and our fame, and our might and our In front of the world shall stand.

## MISCELLANY.

(From the Historical Magazine.)

THE "WESTMINSTER MASSACRE." BY B. H. HALL. Read before the New York Historical Society, March 1st, 1850.

ed, it is that which relates to those scenes in air with their rusty plaudits.

the existence of nations, which have marked in Great was the pleasure when the watchful eye a peculiar manner their advance or their decline of the officer detected the drowsy sentinel sleepof our ancestors in the war of the Revolution
—their successes and their defeats. Antiquarians patient in research, compilers accurate in
arrangement, and historians clear in unfolding,
have already presented the narrative of the
Revolution so fully, that all are acquainted with
its main features, and it would argue supreme
arrogance in any speaker, should he at the
present day propose to relate what has been so
many times, and so much better, written and
described.

Of particular incidents connected with this
subject, one may, however, discourse without We have examined a sample of S. N. PIKE'S CATAWBA BRANDY, shown us by A. BARIEKR, Agt, and we prosessure it a very fine and pure Brandy, and recommend it to all who may require it for medicinal purposes.

FRANCE J. HIGGINSON, FREEM. MUELLER, C. W. BORTON, C. W. GRAU,
WILLARD ARMS.

WILLARD ARMS.

CINCINNAT, Aug. 25, 1856. This will certify that I have this day annihed a sample, representing a large but of Catawha Brundy for S. N. Pike & Co., at their store, No. 18 & 29 Sycamore-st., between Columbia and Front-store, and find it very pure and very line, capal in percentage, Specific Gravity and Aromit to any which I have inspected for the last ton years. The various chemical tests which I have carefully amplied give me all the characteristics of pure Catawile Brandy. Given under my hand at the store above, the day and date abrevaid. HIRAM COX. M. D., Chemical Lespector of Liquors, by Chichmatt, Hamilton, Co., Ohio.

The above can be had in Brattleboro, of A. BARBER, Agt

York, were killed while endeavoring to the sevent has been alluded to by historians as the "Westminster Massacre," and to such allusions of a page or even less, the general knowledge of the subject has been limited. Composed of Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Vellow Dock, rickly Ash, Thoroughwort, Bhubarb, Mandrake, Dandema, ke, all of which are se compounted as to act in concert, and assist Nature in cradicating disease.

and every Biemacs arising from Indigestion, Rendarbe, Dis-lines, Piles, Hearthurn, Weakness, Paths in the Side and Bownia, Flattiency, Loss of Appetite, and a torrid or discus-ed Liver, a disordered Stomach, or bad Blood, it which all are more or less subject in Spring and Summer.

More than 1,000,000 persons have been cured by this med-icine. It is highly recuminended by Physicians everywhere, Try it, and you will never regret it. Only 50 cents for a quart Bottle. Sold by Deslers in Med-leine everywhere. Orders addressed to J. O. LANGLEY, or GEO. C. GOOD-WIN & CO., Bostos,—[6m-11]

new his homely, but healthful bed of hay. By and by, when the golden silk that had swayed so gently on the top of the tail staik, turning sere and crinkled, told that the maize with which God had supplied the hunger of the indian for ages, was ready to yield nourishment to his bitterest enemy, the white, then, for a while was the sword exchanged for the sickle, and the shouts of harvest-home sounded in a strange contrast to the whoop of the foeman.—

And then at the husking, no spacious barn which had received the golden load, beheld beneath its roof the merry company assembled which had received the golden load, beheld beneath its roof the merry company assembled for sport as well as labor; but, when gathered in knots of three or four, or it might be a half-dozen, while they stripped the dried husk, and filled the basket with the full ears, or cast the dishonored nubbins in some ignoble corner, who doubts that their thoughts wandered back to the dear delights which even the Puritan

customs of the old Bay Province had allowed them to enjoy, and that their minds lingered around the pleasant scenes of by gone days, until faney had filled the picture to which reality had given only the frame. This also was the season when the deer furnished the best venison, and the bear the richest tongue and steak; and when there was no enemy near to be attracted by the sound, the click of the rifle was are premoultion of a remast which were it sure premonition of a repast, which, were it not for the plainness of its appointments, would

have been a feast for an epicure.
When winter had muntled the earth, then
did the old woods which had stood for ages undisturbed, feel the force of the sturdy blow, and many a noble oak yielded its life, that the axe which wounded it might be new-handled, the fort repaired, where time and the enemy had weakened it, and the soldier warmed when be-numbed by cold and exposure. Then, too, would they prepare the trap for the big moose, or on snow-shoes attack him on his own prem-

or on stow-shoes attack him on his own premises; and when the heavy carcass arrived piecemeal at its destination, its presence spoke of pienty and good cheer for a long season.

On the Sabbath, if it was a garrison provided with a chaplain, what themes could not the preacher find suggestive of God and goodness?

The White Hills on one side, and on the other the Garage Management of the Carcago and the other the Garage Management of the Carcago and the other the Garage Management of the Carcago and the care and the Carcago and the Carcag the Green Mountains, pointed to the heaven of which he would speak, and emblemized the majesty of Him who reigned there. The simple wild wood flowers taught lessons of gentle-ness and mercy; and when the hand of the for had destroyed the habitation, and widowed the wife and carried the babes captives; when the shrick at midnight, or in the day-time the am-bush in the path, told of surprise or insecurity, with what pathos could be warn his listeners of "the terror by night," of "the arrow that flieth by day," of "the destruction that wasteth at noonday," and urge upon them the necessity of preparation not only temporarily, but for cter-

Joyful was the hour when the invitation came to attend the raising of some new block-house, or of a dwelling within the walls of a neighboring garrison. As timber rose upon timber, or as mortise received tenon, and main-post the brace with its bevel joint, tumultuously arose the shouts, and merrily passed the canteen from mouth to mouth with its precious freight of rum and cider. And when the last log was laid, or the frame-work stood complete, foreshadowing the future house in its skeleton outline, then how approariously would the jolliest of the party, in some rude couplet, give a name to the building and christen it by breaking the bottle. If there is any portion of history more than another, with which men desire to be acquaint the leafy branch, while his companions rent the

in freedom, civilization, and refinement. The point in American history to which we all love marc, and the delinquent perched on the woodbest to turn, is that which records the struggles of our ancestors in the war of the Revolution is more fortunate comrades. When the black

subject, one may, however, discourse without the soldier, impressed into the sortice, was presumption, and if the specialty be that, which forced to fulfill an unwilling duty. Sometimes has been comparatively neglected, one may hope, not only to afford pleasure, but convey information.

I intend to speak of an event which occurred at Westminster, a town in Vermont, on the 13th of March, 1775, at which time two of the in-

ect has been limited.

When we consider the hardy character of the hall been an habitation to daring deeds and early settlers of Vermont, their uncompromis-ing hatred of oppression, and their holy love of freedom, which feelings, originating in Massa-chusetts and Connecticut, had, among the hills of their adopted State, attained their full strength, and reached their complete propor-tions—when we reflect on these considerations, we need look no further for the cause which of the regular troops." In fighting they adoptobtained for Vermont the honor, though late accorded, yet none the less real, of being the State which gave the American States the proto-to-martyrs of American Independence.

The early inhabitants of Vermont were principally persons who had been sent out by the government of Massachusetts, to protect the latter State from the approaches of the French and Indians. During the Indian wars which closed with the peace of Aix la Chapelle in the year 1748, civilization in the border settlements, even if it had not retrograded, had made but little advance. The people not belonging to that of iastinet, they could detect the sly approach of the foe, or could mark with an accuracy almost beyond belief the place of his concealment. Their route was for the most part through a country thickly wooded, now over jagged hills and steep mountains and anon across foaming rivers or gravelly-bedded brooks.

When an Indian track was discovered, a fa-

year 1748, civilization in the border settlements, even if it had not retrograded, had made but little advance. The people not belonging to the garrisons, and who still remained on the frontiers, lived in fortified houses, which were distinguished by the names of the owners or occupants, and afforded sufficient defence from the attacks of musketry. The settler never went to his labors marmed, and were he to toll in the field, would as soon have left his instruments of husbandry at home, as his gun or his pistols. Often was it the case, that the woods which surrounded his little patch of cleared ground, and sheltered his poor but comfortable dwelling sheltered also his most deadly enemy, ready to plunder and destroy.

The soldiers' quarters were for the most part comfortable, and their fare, though not always the richest, was good of its kind. Hard labor in the woods or in the field, or on camp duty, afforded a seasoning to their simple repast, the pleasantness of which effeminate ease never imagined. Those who kept watch by might rested by day, and none, except in times of imminent danger, were deprived of their customary allowance of sleep.

In the spring when the ground was to be ploughed and the grain sown, with a proper guard stationed in different parts of the field, the laborers accomplished their toll. In the pleasant afternoons, when the genial sunshine was bringing out "the blade, then the ear, after pleasant afternoons, when the genial sunshine black forest, or encircling it in slumber, dreamwas bringing out "the black, then the ear, after ed that their heads were in Greenland and their that the full corn," a game at ball on the well-trodden parade, or of whist, with a broad flat canteen or what herbs the forest afforded were stone for a table, and a knapsack for an easy cushion, served either to nerve the arm for brave deeds, and quicken the eye with an Indian instinct, or to sharpen in the English mind

an instinct, or to sharpen in the English mind point of their destination, with the exposure that principle which now-a-days has its full development in Yankee cunning. Pleasant also was it to snare the unsuspecting salmon; exciting too, to spear him when endeavoring to leap the falls which impeded his advance.

The grass ripened in the hot summer's day, and the crop was carefully gathered, that the "kindly cow" might not perish in the long winter, and that the soldier might occasionally renew his homely, but healthful bed of hay. By and by, when the golden silk that had swaved matters of history, turned their attention tow-

principally on an elevated plain, nearly a mile epitaph for my text, and endeavor to explain its in extent divided by a broad and beautiful avemeaning, and collate the accompanying circum-

nue along whose sides are built the comfortable stances.

Among the events immediately preceding the Among the events immediately preceding the back of which to the hills on the one side and the river on the other, extend rich farms and fertile meadows. Seldom is there any noise on "the street," at Westminster. It does not resemble Broadway, nor does it find its representative in State street at Boston. The schoolbay, it's true, shouts at noon-time and eventiele, and the shrill whistle of the engine screams through the valley of the Connecticut, reminding of the whoon of earlier days. But these ory of the venerable grandsire, who, with his ing of the whoop of earlier days. But these appertain to every place and tell of the advance of steam and the schoolmaster.

Of those objects in this quiet village, which would most naturally attract the attention of an

admirer of the infant civilization of the past century, none is more prominent than the old meeting-house. It was formerly placed, as was the custom of the times, in the middle of the high road, but it has since been removed, and now stands on the line of the street. Its architecture is simple and the soundness of its timbers, even at this time, bears witness to the excellence of the materials which were used in its construction. Within, all is strange to a mod-

cellence of the materials which were used in the cellence of the materials which were used in the construction. Within, all is strange to a modern eye. The minister's desk placed directly in the "non-importation, non-consumption, and the "non-exportation association" was entered into non-exportation association. The Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, and the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, and the Continental Congress. front of the huge bow-widow, is overshadowed by the umbrella-like sounding-board, from which, in former days, words of wisdom and truth often reverberated. Our ancestors were a frugal people, who regarded the air, not as an element in which to waste words, but as a medium by which ideas were to be conveyed, and its order that the state of th dium by which ideas were to be conveyed, and in order that nothing, especially of a sacred character, should be lost, they fell upon this contrivance, designed to give to the hearers the full herefit of all that the meaning the character is the contrivance of contrivance, designed to give to the hearers the sented by the Committee of Correspondence, as full benefit of all that the preacher might choose to utter. As you stand beneath this impending of New York, was chairman. A letter had projection, a stifling sensation will steal over the senses, and a ludicrous dread, lest its masheen received in Cumberland county (of which county Westminster was then shire town,) in siveness may descend and crush you as you re-gard it, is not entirely absent from the mind.— You might also feel like comparing it in situa-tion to the sword of Damocles. But otherwise the comparison fails, for the hair which holds it is a bar of iron, and the structure itself bears a the month of June previous, written by this gentleman in behalf of the committee, in which the late tyrannical acts of the British parlia-ment were detailed, with the effects produced by them, and the evils to which they were continually leading. The supervisors of the county, to whom the letter was directed, not enterstriking resemblance to a stemless toad-slool. Modern theologians might find in it a personification of the cloud which overhung the mercy ty, to whom the letter was directed, not enter-taining views accordant with those therein con-tained, or, as it was elsewhere expressed, "through ignorance or intention," kept the communication a secret until the September folseat, and this perhaps is the most orthodox

seat, and this perhaps is the most orthodox view in which we can regard it.

Underneath the pulpit is a small apartment, in which the powder and lead belonging to the village militia were usually stored. We cannot well describe the feelings of the preacher, nor can we imagine how he was enabled to retain his senses, as Sunday after Sunday, with latent death barrelled under his feet, he warned his their ad their ad lowing.

At that time Captain Azariah Wright, of Westminster, and Dr. Reuben Jones of Rockingham, an adjoining town, having been apprised of its contents, took care to spread them far and near, and primary meetings, having by their advice been previously held, a congress was notified to be held at Westminster the 19th of October following. At the appointed time delegates from twelve towns assembled in the County Hall. The session lasted two days.—
The committee who had been appointed to take hearers of the dangers of this world, and be-sought them to seek for safety in the next.— Immediately in front of, and below the desk, are arranged the benches on which were used to sit the deacons. Beside them stood long whips with which they were wont to drive from County Hall. The session lasted two days.—
The committee who had been appointed to take
into consideration the letter of Mr Low, after
stating in a preamble their surprise that Americans should be deprived of the great right of
calling their own which they by their own industry had honestly acquired; and that Great
Britain should with impunity say she had a
right to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever, reported eight resolutions, declaratory of
their loyalty to the king, so long as he should
prove true to them, in defending their rights
and privileges, but denunciatory of the acts of
Parlament, by which the blockade of the port
of Boston had been commanded, and other unjust proceedings countenanced. The fourth of the synagogue the farmers' dogs which would sometimes intrude during the protracted service. Terrible instruments were these long whips to the little boys, and the least wriggle of their atmost tip, was more potent to them, than the most pointed denanciations. Above the deacon's seats, on a couple of nails, rested a pole, at the end of which was attached a silk-en pouch. This was the collection-box, which, like the spear of Ithuriel, brought forth from those it touched, solid though not always willing confessions to the cause of truth.

If there were any exercises of the sanctuary, which more than others received attention, it just proceedings countenanced. The fourth of these resolutions, which was most decided in its was those which were under the care of the vilexpressions, was as follows: "Sensible that the strength of our opposition to the late Acts [of Parliament] consists in a uniform, manly, steady and determined mode of procedure, we will bear testimony against, and discourage, all riotwas those which were under the care of the vi-lage choir. The singers of sacred melodies oc-cupied the whole front of the long gallery, and at the announcement of the hymn, the confu-sion into which they would be thrown, could not but appear to a stranger to be almost in: come to which the time was to harmless individuals; but endeavor to treat proclaiming the page on which the tune was to be found, the preparatory scraping of the violin, or premonitory key-note of the flute, always afforded infinite amusement to the youngliberty, as loathsome animals not fit to be toucher portion of the audience, and were regarded by the old men as necessary evils, which were to be endured in patience and without complaint. Then would succeed a moment of silence, to be some of the delegates who passed it, is evident Then would succeed a moment of silence, to be broken by the discordant harmony of squeak-from the following circumstances ing falsettoes, belching bassos, and airs, by no

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

From the Vermont (Montpeller) Patriot. COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

"from Araby the blest."

But the music was inspiriting, if not to the lis-

toners, yet to the performers, and when the excited fiddler, who was also the leader, became wholly penetrated with the melodies which his vocal followers were exhaling, regardless of the advice of the minister to omit the last stanza, he would, with an extra shake of his bow, and a resonant Young America, "put her through," conclude the hymn as the poet intended it should end, winding up with a grand flourish, whose squeak was sure to excite, even in the breasts of the "eldest fogies," the most ecstatic fervor.

For years every old lady used regularly to bring her foot-stove to meeting, and the warmth of her feet, no doubt, was of great service in increasing the warmth of her heart. But when a new-fashioned, square-box, iron stove was introduced within those sacred precincts, with a labyrinth of pipe, bending and crooking in every direction, the effect was fearful. Two or three fainted with the heat it occasioned, and shutters sufficient could not have been found to convey the expectant swooners to more airy they act, would ruin all sorts of business. The country can only be prosperous by a mutual exchange of business interests. The farmer raises his beef, his pork, his butter, and his potatoes, convey the expectant swooners to more airy places, had not an old deacon gravely informed the congregation that the stove was destitute of both fire and fuel. change of business interests. The farmer raises his beef, his pork, his butter, and his potatoes, and cannot rely upon the city as a market for it all. He must live in some sense at home, and cannot rely upon the city as a market for it all. He must live in some sense at home, and cannot rely upon the city as a market for it all. He must live in some sense at home, and cannot rely upon the city as a market for it all. He must live in some sense at home, and in order that he may live, other interests about him must prosper! One man, one interests of the dead which are found to-day in the suburbs of almost every American city, speak well for the taste and refinement of the age, but beautiful as they may be, there is a coldness around them of which the marble piles that adorn them are filly emblematic. More to our taste is the village graveyard with its truthfulness and simplicity. The humble stone with its simple story, simple told, conveys to us a pleasanter impression, than the monument with its swarp length of undeserved panegyric.—There is a quaintness, too, in the old inscriptions, which we like far better than the formality and stiffness of a more modern diction.—Sometimes, too, there is noticed an original or phonetic way of spelling: and again, when poetry is attempted, the noble disdain of metre is sure evidence that Pegasus was either lame, or was driven without bit or bridle.

Enter with me this old burial-place. At the right of the path, but a short distance from the gate, stands an unpretending stone, not half as attractive by its appearance as many of its fellows. Like Old Mortality, I take a certain in nocent pleasure in endeavoring to preserve these milestones to eternity from the decay of which they are commemorative. Stop, then, for a moment, till I brush off the moss which has covered with verdure the letters of this simple slate stone; wait while I put aside the long grass which is waving in rank luxuriance.

It is foot, and wow listen to its nativities are also as a supplementation of the pre

for a moment, till I brush off the moss which has covered with verdure the letters of this simple slate stone; wait while I put aside the long grass which is waving in rank luxuriance at its foot; and now listen to its patriotic record:

"In Memory of William French.
Son to Mr. Nathaniel French. Who Was Shot at Westininster March ye 18th, 1775, by the hands of Cruel Ministereal tools, of Georg ye 3d, in the Corthonse at a 11 a Clock at Night in the 22d year of his Age.

Here William French his Body lies.
For Murder his Blood for Vengance cries. King Georg the third his Tory crow tha with a bawl his head Shot threw. For Liberty and his Countrys Good, he Lost his Life his Dearest blood."

It may be that you ask the meaning of such indignant language. Let me take, then, the

For Pusiness Cards in the first column from \$3.00 to \$8.00 per year according to the space they occupy.

Now, we should like to know what the shoemakers, for instance, of Montpelier would say

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For one square of I3 lines or less non-arell type, (the small lest size used,) three insertions \$1: for each subsequent insertion 30 conts. The number off, sertions count be marked on all severiessments or they wil, be combined instituted and contracts with be made with advertisers by the column of fractional parts thereof, at illeratrates. Translent advertising to be publ in advance.

For notices of Liberations, Estrays, the formation and disso-lution of Copartnerships, &c., \$1.00 each for three inser-tions. If sent by ead the money must accompany the

makers, for instance, of Montpelier would say if we were to get up a club of people for the purpose of procuring a quantity of boots of a dealer in Boston, representing that by taking a quantity they would come cheaper than they could purchase them here, and by which arrangement we should get a pair for nothing?

To any man's right to go where he pleases for his newspaper of course we make no objection; but the simple question is, while all other interests talk about home patronage and "sustaining home industry," whether the newspaper interests of the country is not of sufficient consequence to be considered among other interests as one that ought to be sustained and encouraged instead of being neglected and left to shift for itself as of no consideration whatever.

ever.

If an interest, creating and sustaining its thousunds of dollars of business, expending its thousands of dollars among our people, paying its portion of the taxes, contributing its portion to the wealth, the talent and the population of the state, had better be sacrificed to the necessities of the cties and the penny-wise notions of some of our own citizens-why, say so, and let those who have their capital invested in the business understand it; if not, then let it take a position it has a right to demand, and let the people of the state consider it un interest to be cared for and sustained, and dealt as honorably by as other interests are, both in patronage and pecuniary obligations, and let the notion that country paper is the last thing to be patronized, the last thing to be paid for, be abandoned as soon as possible.

THE YANKEE DENTIST.

Dr. Brewster was from New York, a dentist of remarkable skill, though that skill had no been appreciated in New York. He went ove to Paris, and there amused himself till his fund were exhausted. As a remedy for an empt purse, one of his friends suggested that h should open a dentist's room. He did so, an procuring handsome rooms, he rose into en inence at once as the most fashionable dentiin Paris, charging what prices he pleased. It soon had the mouths of all the rank and fashio soon had the mouths of all the rank and fashio of Paris under his control and as he was reall a good dentist, he deserved the praise he received. The most important event of his carewas his summons to St. Petersburg, to attend the teeth of the Emperor Nicholas. The Courtess Levivan, a famous female diplomatist in the pay of the Russian Government, during her residence in Paris, wrote to the Czar, recommending Dr. B.'s skill, and was herselthe messenger to communicate to the dentist. the messenger to communicate to the dentist the request of Nicholas. Here was manifest ed the Yankee self-estimation and industry the request of Nicholas. Here was manifest-ed the Yankee self-estimation and indepen-dence of the Doctor. He assured her that is would be impossible for him to leave Pari-until the fashionable season was over, and that he could spend but one month with the Emperor, as he must amuse himself during the holidays at his own residence in Dieppe the holidays at his own residence in Dieppe and that his terms were, all expenses pair, and \$6000 placed at his banking account be fore he left Paris. That was another "Yan kee trial" of his—to be well paid, and that in advance. He felt himself to be as high is his own department as the Czar was in his.

The Yankee dentist went to St. Peterburg, had the use of a splendid palace assigned him—was attended by a numerous retinument of the particular of the parti

gave magnificent entertainments in his ow palace, all at the Emperor's expense. In the meantime, he had an uncommon practice as dentist, the Emperor and all the Cout being his customers. He declined to receive money. but was amply remunerated by rich presents. The month was near the end, and beyon that month he was determined not to rema

He had written to the Emperor stating the not stay beyond 'Re' '' all Apply 'or' the 'Emperor is reported to have run as follows:

"The Emperor laments that he has cause the slightest uneasiness to Dr. Brewster, den tist. The Emperor has been prevented fro-seeing him professionally by the pressure of a fairs aimost as important, he believes, as at Dr. B. can have to attend to in Paris. To Emperor will receive Dr. Brewster at 10 to

morrow, if entirely convenient to him."

Brewster attended, of course, and after hard days work left the Emperor's teeth in ficondition. The Czar, being highly please begged his acceptance of \$1500 in additio begged his acceptance of \$1500 in additionally saying to him if he had not been an American he should have offered him instead the Order of the Black Eagle. Brewster told the Emperor he preferred the Order. Yankee like, I knew that at Paris and elsewhere it would ear him more money than the \$1500. The Emperor gave him both. Brewster went back to Paris, wearing his Order, and adding to his sign and cards, "Dentist Extraordinary to his Imperial Majesty, Nicholas I. of Russia."

[This Dr. Brewster is a native of Middlebury Vermont, where he was reared, and first learned.

ORIGIN OF THE WELSH LANGUAGE.—When the tower of Babel was being built the workmen all spoke one tongue. Just at the very instant when the "confusion" occurred, a mason, trowe in hard, called for a brick. The assistant was colong in handing it to him that he incontinently flew into a towering passion, and discharged form the said trowel a quantity of mortar, which entered the other's windpipe just as he wastammering out an excuse. The air, rushing through the poultice looking mixture, caused a spluttering and gurgling, which, blended with the half-formed words, became that language ever since known as Welsh.

The father of the writer, years agone, devoted much time in vain effort to instil in the mind of his "hopeful" a knowledge of the Welsh tongue. We contrived to master a few commou-place sentences and then we and our worthy sire mutually consented to back out and sign a treaty

tually consented to back out and sign a treaty of everlasting peace. Our last effort was to pronounce a word spelled somewhat as follows: Gwwgguuggddgdnfdde!—Ed. "Spirit."

A SCOTCH PARSON'S SERMON "ON MODERATION."—A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram drinking, a vice prevalent in his parish, and from which, report said, he was not free himself. "Whatever ye do, my brethren, the said) do it with moderation, and the said was a server of the said of the sai brethren, (he said) do it with moderation, and above all be moderate in dram-drinking. When ye get up, indeed, ye may take a dram, and anither just before breakfast, and prehaps anither after; but dinna be always dram-drinking. If ye are out in the morn, you may just brace yourself up with anither dram, and perhaps take anither before luncheon, and some, I fear, take one after, which is not very blameable; but dinna be always dram-dramming away. Naebody can seruple for one just before dinner, and when the desacrt is brought in, an after its ta'en away; and prehaps one, and it may be twa, in the course of the afternoon, just to keep ye from drowsying or snoozling; but dinna be always dram-dramming. Afore tea and after tea, and between tea or snoozing; but difinate always dram-ale-ming. Afore tea and after tea, and between tea and supper, is no more than right and good, but let me caution ye, brethren, not to be always dram-dramming. Just when ye start for bed. and when ye are ready to pop into't, to take a dram or twa, is no more than a Christian may lawfully do; but, brethren, let me caution ye not to drink more than I have mentioned, or may be we may pass the bonds of moderation."

"Accept a lock of my hair," said an old bach-elor to a widow, handing her a large curl.— "Sir, you had better give me the whole wig."— "Madam, you bite hard, but pray don't risk breaking your beautiful porcelain teeth."

When is a man like a rooster? When his